CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

BY PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1858. VOLUME XII. NUMBER 23.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS Charles H. H. Broom, of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, did on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1857, execute and deliver to Gideon Green, of Rochester, Monroe County, New York, and State of New York, a certain mortgage deed, conveying the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of even date with said deed of mortgage, and made by said Charles H. H. Broom to said Gideon Green, for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable annually, and note becoming due in four years from date, as also, on the said fifteenth day of August, A. D. 1857, the said Charles H. H. Broom, for the better securing the payment of the said sum of money and interest, executed to the said Gideon Green a certain other promissory note, bearing even date with said deed of mortgage and made by said Charles H. H. Broom to the

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1856.

Republican Nominations.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES MILLER,
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
NEWTON BATEMAN.

The Alton Lodger Again.

In order to avoid personalities, and with a view of getting on smooth and easy, we shall not exactly charge Mr. DOUGLAS with telling the people of Chicago a lie, concerning the joint resolutions of 1851, but we will present, side by side, his version of those resolutions and the resolutions themselves.

People who take the trouble to compare them will settle in their own minds whether he told the truth or something widely different and distinct from that article.

After referring to the Compromise measures of 1850, and the dissatisfaction created in this part of the State, particularly by the Fugitive Slave bill, MR. DOUGLAS says a general election was held, in which those measures were thoroughly canvassed, and on the merits of which a Legislature was elected, which passed certain resolutions. Here is MR. DOUGLAS' construction of that expression of the Legislature, and here are the resolutions themselves:

Resolutions of the Legislature, as construed by Douglas.	*Resolutions of Instruction to Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States.*
"The general resolutions of 1851 declared that the compromise measures of 1850 were a final settlement in principle and substance of the subjects of controversy which they embraced, and that they ought to be resisted, as a dangerous departure from the principles of the settlement, in any future legislation upon the subject of slavery or the reclamation of fugitives from service, or any other measure calculated to disturb the existing state of things, or to keep up the agitation of the subject of slavery in the Territories or elsewhere. That the series of resolutions were intended to rebuke and counteract the efforts of the abolitionists and others to reopen the slavery question, and to persuade Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories, contrary to the principles of the compromise measures of 1850, commonly known as the Missouri compromise, which had been superseded and abrogated by the principles of those measures. That the fugitive slave law was passed in pursuance of the express provision of the constitution, and was not obnoxious to any just objection, except that it was deficient in not containing sufficient guards for the protection of the liberty of the free negro, who was in danger of being kidnapped by unprincipled slave dealers. That the fugitive slave law was passed by the vote of a majority of the whole people of the United States, and ought to be executed in a faithful manner, in every part of the country, as required by the plain letter of the constitution, and that all attempts to resist its execution, by the enactment of laws to hinder, delay, or prevent the recapture of fugitives, and the punishment of those who rescue slaves after recapture, are disunion in effect, subversive of the constitution, and revolutionary in their character, and ought to be resisted with firmness and determination by every constitutional means. That the series of resolutions were intended to express the determination of the State of Illinois to resist all attempts to destroy the rights of property in slaves, which are recognized by the constitution, and to insist upon the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law in all its parts, as a matter of high constitutional duty, not to be repealed, abrogated, or practically nullified by any legislation whatever, but to be executed in all future time in the spirit in which it was conceived and adopted, as a settlement in principle and substance, and a final settlement of the subjects to which it relates."	"Resolved, That the Senators in Congress from this State be instructed, and the Representatives be requested to vote for the repeal of the Missouri restriction, so-called, and for the passage of a law declaring that the citizens of the several States and Territories shall be left perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States; and that the Senators and Representatives of this State be instructed, and the Governor requested to use all constitutional means to procure the passage of such a law by the present Congress."

These resolutions will be found in the session laws of 1851, pp. 205-206. In addition to those printed above, there was one resolution repealing the Illinois Proviso resolve of 1849, and another directing the Governor to forward the usual copies of joint resolutions to Senators and Representatives. Nowhere except in the preamble is the power of Congress over the territories alluded to. In that portion of the preamble which refers to the subject, it is expressly declared that the General Assembly "*does not commit itself*" on the question whether Congress has the power to legislate on the matter of Slavery in the Territories, but it deems the exercise of such power unnecessary and tending to disturb the harmony of "our glorious Union." Nowhere is there a hint that Senator DOUGLAS or Representative BUSSELL ought to vote for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, or anything like it. The only instruction an honest man could get from that section of the Legislature, referred to a threatened attempt to *repeal* the five compromise measures of 1850, specified in the first resolution given above.

But what of that? says MR. DOUGLAS. These people who are listening to me, never saw the resolutions of 1851. Very few of them ever knew that the Legislature passed any political resolutions at all. They take it for granted I wouldn't have the face to stand up here and tell them a direct falsehood. So here goes!

The Douglasites are fond of contrasting the whiteness of their souls with the darkness and spotedness of LEIB, CARPENTER & Co., but the fact is, their leader has made more willful misstatements already, than the latter can hope to emulate in the three months yet remaining for practice.

Progress of the Slave Traders in England.

The strivings of the London *Times* to abolish, or cause to be abandoned, the practice of British cruisers on the west coast of Africa and all the coasts of Cuba, inquiring into the character of suspicious craft, sailing under whatever colors, have met, as we anticipated, the decided opposition of Her Majesty's Government. The measures of the new ministry having thus far received the hearty support of the House of Commons, we may presume so popular an idea as war against the Slave Trade will only add to the *eclat* of DERBY, MALMESBURY and DISRAELI. Thus the friends of human rights the world over, may rely still on the integrity of England and her readiness to smite the pirate, whose trade is getting respectable because he steals only men. Abandoned by allies who voluntarily leagued with her to suppress this "execrable traffic;" hawked at by a first-class power for over-zeal in fulfilling her engagements, and threatened with a new Armada from a power of the last class, for fulfilling her engagements at all; sneered at by these in her own dominions whose prototypes in Judea were classified as "the wise and prudent;" and cursed lowdly and deeply from the desk of every slave hulk in the inlets of Africa—England presents us a spectacle of greatness and righteousness in her zeal for the preservation of liberty in other territories and other climes, which is hardly surpassed in history. It does not mar the force of this observation that Great Britain has held slaves or made slaves, or is now doing disreputable work in China or Ireland. The fact is not denied that the United States Government is secretly favoring the Slave Trade and openly threatening all who meddle with the stars and stripes in suppressing it; that France is growling at the same uncomfortable espionage, (what burglar ever favored the establishment of a police system?) and considering the Legion of Honor on successful captains of (compulsory) emigrant ships; that Spain is threatening not only to invade Albion, but to beat her on an execution for a hundred millions of dollars, long overdue; that the London *Times*, an institution only less potent than the Bill of Rights or the national debt, is exhausting the vocabulary for reasons why the "West African savages" should be abandoned to their fate; that sustaining an ocean police is expensive and John Bull is not fish; yet the Slave Traders get only hard blows from England continually. Fortunately, in the form of "sea-dogs" and seventy-four pounders, she is fitted to take care of the pirates of Lesango, frighten good behavior into France and Spain, and protect her commerce in the four quarters of the world, all at the same time.

Politics in Iowa.

The Congressional caucus in Iowa is conducted with a good deal of spirit on both sides, both candidates stumping it in true Western fashion. On Friday evening last they met at Davenport. Mr. Vanderver planted himself on solid Democratic ground, appealing to indestructible principles and facts. Ledlie spent most of the Cincinnati platform, and harangued *a la* Douglas on Popular Sovereignty, Negro Equality and other kindred topics. He is an apt pupil of his tricky master, and seeks to make up in deceptive adroitness what he lacks in honest argument. On one point, however, he was sufficiently explicit on the occasion referred to, and shot a little ahead of Mr. Douglas on the Popular Sovereignty dodge. We quote from the report of his speech:

> When the people are prepared to make a Constitution, if it accords with law, I am a member of Congress, I shall say, ask—it is republican in its form? and not *stop to ask whether it sanctions Slavery, Polygamy or Freedom.* [A voice—"Or Whiskey?" Laughter.]

The district is more liberal than the reader. The latter is only indifferent as between Slavery and Freedom; the former elevates Polygamy to the same level. But he has logical ground to stand upon. Polygamy is involved in Slavery in a hundred points, and no minority can separate them. MR. LEDLIE will be the present a much shrewder man than MR. DOUGLAS in Progressive Democracy.

Matters and Things in Canada.

Correspondence of the Chicago Press and Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 22, 1856.

Your correspondent left Chicago on Tuesday morning by the Michigan Central Railway, and whatever personal reasons there might be for a few days of rest from office duties, if one of our vivacious cotemporaries is to be believed, there were some of a more public nature why he should be spared from the city for a few weeks at least. According to the report of that painstaking sheet, he inflicted a "*system*" of his "*spoizes*" upon the suffering Common Council on Monday evening, and that certainly ought to be sufficient to keep him whom they falsely, though with great discriminating wit, style "*the Doctor*," in remembrance for many days to come. The efforts of our amiable good-natured cotemporary to keep your humble associate before the pa ple "are duly appreciated, and give promise of great success in future projects. So much benevolent attention to my personal welfare should ever command my warmest regard.

On board the cars we soon found a very pleasant company—Senator Cook, of Ottawa, and family; Alderman Carter, of our own city; S. Pulsifer and Henry Grove, Esqrs., of Peoria, with their families; Mr. Waterman and lady of Sycamore, and several others whose names do not at present occur to us. The day was fine, and onward we sped through our sister State, in the best possible humor. One source of our comfort deserves special notice; we mean the amusement had while in the cars on the Michigan Central Railroad are kept almost entirely free from dust. The means by which this is accomplished are entirely simple, but owing to little, that the company, if they ought not to excuse any railway for not adopting it. The wheels are entirely located in canvas, the box frame on which the wood-work rests being nearly air-tight, and the canvas serves as a funnel out of which the dust is poured in dense clouds at the rear end of the train. We arrived at Detroit promptly on time, where we were reluctantly parted with the most of our company. For ourselves, we were expected in Toronto the next morning, and hence, to the wonderful joy of the good exquisite who wished to set before the public, we concluded to travel on in the night. The Great Western, as also the Michigan Central railway is equipped, and the night express trains run like clock-work. Three o'clock found us in Hamilton, and after a few hours rest at the Anglo-American we were off for Toronto, arriving, soon after nine. Here we were doomed to an unlooked for disappointment in not meeting our excellent pastor, Rev. Dr. Patterson, who the telegraph informed us was detained in Buffalo.

Having a few hours on our hands we started out to call on our Toronto friends, and were fortunate in meeting in the street Dr. Wm. Hamilton and other honorable exertions in promoting the Georgian Bay Canal project have been duly noticed in these columns. He politely asked us to call at the Parliament House, where we met with Hon. George Brown of the *Globe*, who showed us very polite attentions. By this time we were introduced to Hon. Mr. Moore, who has shown his appreciation of Chicago by sending us three successive men to the person of his sons, Hon. Hillis Smith and several others. Hon. Mr. Merritt allowed us a portion of a most interesting report, which he hopes soon to present to Parliament, recommending a subsidy for a line of steamers from Toronto to Liverpool via Portland, and so often as the trade would warrant. Mr. Merritt is alive to the importance of direct trade between the West and Europe by the St. Lawrence, and it is certainly a well deserved compliment that is paid him by none of those "old fogy" notions which our Western people have been wont to attribute to our Canadian neighbors. Sooner or later this immense foreign trade of the West must flow through this route. Every hour of our journey down the mighty St. Lawrence, have we compared it, so far as it could be done without irreverence, with the "Erie ditch," and been more than ever convinced that God fixed natural waters marked this out as the great natural highway for the commerce of the continent. Complete the Georgian Bay Canal and this result cannot be doubted for a moment. By the way, we were not forget that we had a very interesting chat with Kivas Tully, Esq., engineer of this great work, in regard to its position and prospects. sincerely hope you will find room in many days to lay the able report of Col. Mason in full before our readers. The library of Parliament is large and well arranged and is an honor to the talents and the intelligence of Canada.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon we were most hospitably treading the fine steamer Kingston, of the Royal Mail line, at the wharf, on our passage for Montreal. Capt. John Kelly gave us a right cordial welcome, and the Purser, Howard E Swales, kindly provided for our personal wants. We can say in all truth and conscience to all our readers, if you want a most delightful trip on one of the most magnificent rivers in the world, take the Kingston and run down from Toronto to Montreal. It's ashamed to say you have been to Europe before you have been down the St. Lawrence, on the Mississippi to St. Paul, and on a trip to the head of Lake Superior. But here we are alone upon the steamer—by no means, for our own select, now gathering the bright forces of her fourteenth summer, is with us, and we soon make the acquaintance of Townsend Sharpless, Esq., of Philadelphia, and by him are kindly introduced to his accomplished daughter, Mrs. Hank, and his grandchildren. We have always had a high opinion of the good "Quaker City"; but our opportunities of personal intercourse with its citizens have not been improved. One thing we venture to assert, that if all their ladies are as refined and intelligent as those with whom it has been our good fortune to meet, there is no other city on earth to compare for their being any bachelors and widowers among the Quakers. At ten o'clock in the evening we were greeted by a most welcome surprise, dear friends Green and Pulsifer, who had left us at Detroit, overtook us by the Grand Trunk Railway cars, and came aboard at Cobourg. Their company added much to the pleasure of the trip.

Of the journey down the St. Lawrence, a day's ride from Kingston to Montreal, no language at command can do it full justice. Here we were in its varied wonders. The beauty of the Thousand Islands, the sublimity of the Rapids, and at times the boiling current of the mighty river, were sublime if the scenery in constant last most agreeable excitement. They must be seen to be appreciated, and to this realization of their wonders, from the pen of our friend

Real Estate.

(No. 15, A. R. S.)

BRICK DWELLING ON THE SOUTH side, West corner of Rhine and Canal streets. Lot 24x100, to Rhine street. Inquire of [illegible] street.

For Sale Cheap!

LOT 24X100, ON OWEN STREET, for the latest lot west of Racine street, No. 41 Owen street, between Racine and Halsted streets, at 4:30 o'clock. Lot 47x100, on the corner of Polk and Halsted streets, at 6:00 o'clock. Apply to

J. R. KERTLAND,
2017-ATH 17 No. 41 Owen st.

A GOOD PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE—No. 4 A. R. S.—We have for sale a two-story frame dwelling house, with basement, on Dearborn street, which we will sell very low and on easy terms. The house is 26 feet front by 40 feet deep, and contains 10 rooms. Lot 24x100 feet. Apply to

F. H. PEASE & CO.,
No. 40 Clark st.

NO. 48 A. A. S.—TWO HUNDRED & TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS CASH will buy a good two-story and basement frame dwelling house, on Dearborn street, between Polk and Taylor streets, with a lot 24 feet front by 100 feet deep. Apply to

F. H. PEASE & CO.,
No. 40 Clark st.

TWO LOTS FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—No. 3 A. R. S.—I am offered two lots on Lake street, between Dearborn and Clark streets, which I am authorized to sell at a great bargain. The lots are 24 feet front by 100 feet deep. One of the lots has a dwelling house on it, and is a profitable one, and will be sold very low. Apply to

F. H. PEASE & CO.,
No. 40 Clark st.

A GOOD LOT FOR SALE—NO. 2 A. R. S.—We have for sale a good lot on Lake street, between Lake and Randolph streets. The lot is a desirable one, and is offered at a low price. Apply to

F. H. PEASE & CO.,
No. 40 Clark st.

E. PRUSSING & STEINHARDT,
MONEY, EXCHANGE & REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
50 ..... Clark Street, up stairs.

Special deposits respectfully solicited. Money loaned on Chicago and Eastern property. Real Estate bought and sold on New York and Chicago boards. Insurance made and remitted at current exchange.

Loans negotiated on Real Estate securities.
City property, improved and sold.
Chicago and Eastern property exchanged.
Parties are invited to present our choice of properties.
Attention is also given to the
BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF LONDON;
Subscribed Capital ..... £1,000,000 Sterling
Paid up Capital ..... £500,000 Sterling
Annual Income ..... £200,000 Sterling
Permit Premium ..... Dr. Cash Cr.
Bonus Premium ..... Cash Dr. Cr.
Bonus

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of Commercial and Money Matters.

SUNDAY EVENING, July 27.

MONEY, &c.—The money market during the past week has been without change. Collections in this vicinity have been rather slower than usual on account probably of the farmers being busy with the work of harvesting. Currency has been and is abundant. Eastern exchange has been scarce and in demand at 1¼ per cent. prem um. Gold, 1@1¼ per cent. premium. Our brokers are discounting to their customers at the usual rates, 10 per cent; and notes having first class names, to run from eight to twelve months, are discounted at 12@14 per cent. The note brokers are doing almost nothing. Really first class paper does not find its way into the street and nothing can be further from the truth than the rumors circulated by note brokers that first class paper is offered at 11@12 per cent. per month. No doubt there is plenty paper afloat, with names attached which might be called by some parties good enough; but whether the paper is likely to be promptly met is another and a very different question, and one which is of the greatest importance to monied men, who do not desire to be troubled with chancery suits, &c., incident to the foreclosure of mortgages, and the sale of real estate.

COMMERCIAL.—During the past week the news from the country, relative to the crops, has not been as gloomy as formerly. The Wheat crop in no doubt much damaged by rust and blight, but the very large breadth sown will in some measure compensate for the loss. Some parts of the State have suffered very severely, while other portions have well nigh escaped. The Oat crop, however, cannot fail to be short—for we hear of the "rust" every where. Corn looks well, and should the early frosts not interfere the crop will be good, though not very large.

The receipts and shipment of Breadstuffs during the past week have been as follows:

Receipts.	Week ending July 25.	Week ending July 18.	Corresponding week in 1856.	Total since Jan. 1, 1857.	Total since Jan. 1, 1856.
Flour, bbls.	1,327	11,417	15,845	307,000	317,000
Wheat, bu.	7,000	122,000	32,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Corn, bu.	20,000	21,000	35,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Oats, bu.	20,000	21,000	35,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Barley, bu.	4,000	11,000	15,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

Shipments.	Week ending July 25.	Week ending July 18.	Corresponding week in 1856.	Total since Jan. 1, 1857.	Total since Jan. 1, 1856.
Flour, bbls.	1,327	11,417	15,845	307,000	317,000
Wheat, bu.	7,000	122,000	32,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Corn, bu.	20,000	21,000	35,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Oats, bu.	20,000	21,000	35,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Barley, bu.	4,000	11,000	15,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

By reference to the tables of imports and exports in another column, it will be seen that the imports of Flour (reduced) and Grain since the first of January, amount to about THIRTEEN MILLION BUSHELS, against eight million bush ls up to the same time last year—an increase of FIVE MILLION BUSHELS. The exports since the first of last January have been (flour being reduced to grain) 10,790,781 bushels, against 6 643 358 bushels exported up to the same time last year—an increase of over FOUR MILLION BUSHELS.

The shipments of Flour and Grain at Milwaukee since January 1st have been:—Flour, 180,569 bbls; Wheat, 2,303 bushels; Oats, 6,715 bushels—in all (flour being reduced) 9,326,321 bushels.

The shipments of Grain at Racine, Waukegan, Kenosha, and Sheboygan, cannot be less than 3,500,000 bushels—Racine itself sending off about one-half that amount—making the to al shipments from Lake Michigan, in round numbers, since Jan. 1, OVER SEVENTEEN MILLION BUSHELS OF GRAIN.

Since our last week's review, we have had two foreign arrivals—the Indian and the Europa—the latter with Liverpool dates to the 17th inst. The former steamer brought no change; but the latter brought a decline in all kinds of breadstuffs.

The Flour market during the past week has been active and buoyant. The arrivals have been very light, while the demand has been good. The advance on Spring Extra brands has been from 30@35c; and on Superfine about the same. In the close the market is quiet but firm, the stock being reduced to about 3,000 bbls. Sales of Spring Extra were made to-day at $5 65@5 60 for medium to choice.

The Wheat market up to the arrival of the *Europa* was active and buoyant. The market opened a week ago at 88½c for No. 2, but advanced steadily till yesterday, when it reached 93c in store. In the afternoon, however, the steamer was telegraphed with a decline of 1d, and the market closed dull at 66c. To-day the feeling was dull, and sales were made at a further reduction of 3c—closing heavy at 64c in store.

Corn has been active, and has also advanced 3@4c per bushel. On the 21st Corn opened at 34½@35c for Canal afloat; No. 1, 49@50c in store; No. 2, 45@46c; *Rejected*, 41@42c. Since then there has been a steady advance, which was the dull news of the *Europa* has failed to check—the market closing to-day at 56c afloat for Canal; 50@54c in store for No. 1; 47@48c for No. 2; and 45@46c for Rejected.

The speculative demand for Oats noted in our last weekly review, continued up to the close of last week, prices advancing to 40c ₱ bushel. Since then, however, the market has been rather dull, at a decline of 2@4c. The sales to-day were very limited at 35@36c in store.

During the week we have received at this port a cargo of Oats from Milwaukee—bought there at 32½ c. i. f. o. b., and brought here on 1½c freight. They are to reshipped here and sent to St. Louis. Before this cargo arrived, we had shipped 9,000 bushels oats to that port by the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

There has been an active demand for Rye and Barley—the former of which has advanced to 55c at depot. Barley is steady at 33@38c.

The market for Highwines during the week has been quiet but firm, at 20@21c.

THE CROPS.

THE "RUST" IN THE OATS CROP.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Evening News.

ATHENS, Sangamon County, Illinois.

Having noticed much in regard to the crops of other States, but little in regard to our own, I begin to think it necessary for us people to hear from old Sangamon. Well, our harvest is over, and a poor one it was. Much wheat is cut and housed, not being ready for harvesting, and that which is cut and shocked is nearly half spoiled by the recent heavy rains, which caused it to sprout badly. The wheat throughout the county is scarcely a half crop, even if it were of good quality, but it is very inferior; it is hard to find a good article. I have seen but few samples yet that would pass as good, and none prime. I think there will be but little merchantable wheat in this county. Our oats crop is an entire failure, and but few believe otherwise. I would mention here that farmers should be careful in feeding their oats in the straw, as it has killed a great many cattle in this neighborhood; it is supposed that it is the rust which affects them so. Our corn looks fair, considering the time it was planted, and with favorable weather and a late fall, will yield a fair quantity, though there is not half the corn planted as last year.

Yours, &c., S.

Receipts of Breadstuffs, &c.—July 26,

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.	Clyde bu.	Rye bu.
By R. & M. Rail.	70	4,350	2,000	3,500			
By R. & C. Rail.	4,137	2,100	27	50	15		200
By Mich. Central		1,000					
By Mich. Southern		1,000				164	111
By Illinois Central	1,878	1,000	1,000				
By Canal							
Total	4,285	9,450	3,027	3,550	15	164	311

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—JULY 25.

To Buffalo	900	32,000	20,000	200	164	
To Ogdensburg		14,000				
To Ogdensburg	2,000		17,000			
To Oswego	1,000					
To Other Ports	200					
Total	4,100	46,000	37,000	200	164	

Total for the season	1,373,241	1,945,000	1,300,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Same time last year	1,327,241	1,945	1,300,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

IMPORTS AT CHICAGO.

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 26.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.	Rye bu.
Ill. & M. Canal	1,327	7,000	20,000	20,000	4,000	200
Chi. & Mil. R. R.	1,878	1,000	1,000			
Chi. & Rock Island R. R.	1,137	2,450	6,027	3,550	15	111
Galena & Chicago U. R. R.	70	4,350	2,000	3,500		200
Chi. & Mich. Lake Shore R. R.		1,000				
Chi. & Mich. Southern R. R.		1,000			164	
Michigan Central R. R.		1,000				
Total	4,412	16,800	29,027	27,050	183	311

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE AND RAIL FROM JULY 19 TO JULY 26.

To Buffalo	900	32,000	20,000	200	164	
To Ogdensburg		14,000				
To Oswego	2,000		17,000			
To Other Ports	1,200					
Total	4,100	46,000	37,000	200	164	

Total for the season	1,373,241	1,945,000	1,300,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Same time last year	1,327,241	1,945	1,300,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

Specification of Grain Shipped, July 26.

From Ontario	16,000 bu. No. 2 spr. wheat.
From Oswego	17,000 bu. corn.
From Ogdensburg	14,000 bu. No. 2 spring wheat.
From Buffalo	900 bbls. flour.
From R. & M. Rail.	70 bbls. flour.
From R. & C. Rail.	4,137 bbls. flour.
From Chi. & Mil. R. R.	1,878 bbls. flour.
From Chi. & Rock Island R. R.	1,137 bbls. flour.
From Galena & Chicago U. R. R.	70 bbls. flour.
From Chi. & Mich. Lake Shore R. R.	1,000 bu. No. 2 spring wheat.
From Chi. & Mich. Southern R. R.	1,000 bu. No. 2 spring wheat.
From Michigan Central R. R.	1,000 bu. No. 2 spring wheat.
From Illinois Central	1,000 bu. corn.
From Canal	2,000 bu. corn.
From Canal	1,000 bu. rye.
From Canal	200 bu. barley.

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE IN CHICAGO.

The following table shows the amount of Flour and Grain in store, on Saturday last, July 25 compared with the amounts stored on the same date in 1856:

	July 26, 1856.	July 25, 1857.
Flour, bbls.	2,010	1,000
Wheat, bu.	20,000	20,000
Corn, bu.	259,000	600,000
Oats, bu.	1,000	1,000
Rye, bu.	2,000	2,000
Barley, bu.	6,000	10,000

Flour and Grain in Store in Liverpool.

The following table shows the amount of Fl ur and Grain in store, on Saturday last, July 25 compared with the amounts stored on the same date for three years past:

	Wheat.	Flour.	Corn.	Barley.
	bbls.	bbls.	bush.	bush.
June 24, 1854	70,000	20,000	127,000	10,000
" 23, 1855	72,000	13,000	107,000	10,000
" 21, 1856	72,000	13,000	107,000	10,000
July 25, 1857	72,000	13,000	107,000	10,000

* Including chiefly (Chicago and Milwaukee, 1 & 2 and 3 spring wheat is termed New orleans white, suitable for feeding purposes.

Receipts and Shipments at Milwaukee.

	RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.
	Last week.	Prev'us week.	Last week.	Prev'us week.
Flour, bbls.	2,000	1,000	1,500	1,000
Wheat, bu.	12,000	6,000	7,000	6,000
Corn, bu.	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Oats, bu.	4,000	2,000	3,000	2,000
Barley, bu.	4,000	2,000	3,000	2,000

Receipts and Shipments of Flour and Grain at New York.

[From Cutting's Grain Circular, 26th.]

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 25TH.

	Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Barley, Malt.
By Canal and River	31,000	48,000	.....	43,000	22,000	.....	.....
By Sound	2,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sort. ce	11,000	8,000	1,000	15,000	.....	.....	.....
Total	45,000	58,000	2,000	58,000	22,000	.....	.....

EXPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED 25 JULY 1857.

Flour, bbls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,000	.....	.....
Wheat, bu.	.....	.....	.....	.....	162,000	.....	.....
Corn, bu.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....

Imports of Breadstuffs at Buffalo third week of July.

Flour, bbls.	32,500	Oats, bu.	.....	.....	300,944
Wheat, bu.	60,000	Barley, bu.	.....	.....	10,130
Corn.	400,000				

Receipts at Tidewater.

[From the Albany Evening Journal, 24th.]

The rec ipts at this water of flour, wheat, corn and barley for the third week in July, for 1857 and 1856, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1857	35,150	797,500	1,000	2,000
1856	54,000	114,000	117,500	1,500
Increase	6,650	Dec.	109,000	Inc. 1,000
Decrease	18,850	Inc.	682,500	Dec. 500

The aggregate of the 7 rec ipts of the above articles, so far for the season of 1857, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley bu.
1857	1,327,241	1,945,000	1,300,000	1,000,000
1856	1,327,241	1,945	1,300,000	1,000,000
Increase	446,273	2,042,939	30,442	343,9 0

Reducing the wheat to flour the excess of receipts in 1857 over 1856, is seven to 981,000 barrels.

The receipts at the ports of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the canals to and including the 12 h inst., have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1857	1,327,241	1,945,000	1,300,000	1,000,000
1856	1,327,241	1,945	1,300,000	1,000,000
1855	1,327,241	1,945	1,300,000	1,000,000
Increase	446,273	2,042,939	30,442	343,9 0

Reducing the wheat to flour the excess of receipts in 1857 over 1856, is seven to 981,000 barrels.

The receipts at the ports of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the canals to and including the 12 h inst., have been as follows:

Canal ports	1856.	1855.	1854.	Ap. 12th 1854.
Flour, bbls.	1,327,241	1,945,000	1,300,000	1,000,000
Wheat, bu.	3,947,975	1,291,000	3,000,000	2,000,000
Corn	1,327,241	1,945,000	1,300,000	1,000,000
Barley	1,327,241	1,945,000	1,300,000	1,000,000
Oats	1,327,241	1,945,000	1,300,000	1,000,000
Pork, bbls.	1,327,241	1,945,000	1,300,000	1,000,000
Beef, bbls.	1,327,241	1,945,000	1,300,000	1,000,000
Lard	1,327,241	1,945,000	1,300,000	1,000,000
Butter	1,327,241	1,945,000	1,300,000	1,000,000
Cheese	1,327,241	1,945,000	1,300,000	1,000,000

Since our last week's review, we have had two foreign arrivals—the Indian and the Europa—the latter with Liverpool dates to the 17th inst. The former steamer brought no change; but the latter brought a decline in all kinds of breadstuffs.

The Flour market during the past week has been active and buoyant. The arrivals have been very light, while the demand has been good. The advance on Spring Extra brands has been from 30@35c; and on Superfine about the same. In the close the market is quiet but firm, the stock being reduced to about 3,000 bbls. Sales of Spring Extra were made to-day at $5 65@5 60 for medium to choice.

The Wheat market up to the arrival of the *Europa* was active and buoyant. The market opened a week ago at 88½c for No. 2, but advanced steadily till yesterday, when it reached 93c in store. In the afternoon, however, the steamer was telegraphed with a decline of 1d, and the market closed dull at 66c. To-day the feeling was dull, and sales were made at a further reduction of 3c—closing heavy at 64c in store.

Corn has been active, and has also advanced 3@4c per bushel. On the 21st Corn opened at 34½@35c for Canal afloat; No. 1, 49@50c in store; No. 2, 45@46c; *Rejected*, 41@42c. Since then there has been a steady advance, which was the dull news of the *Europa* has failed to check—the market closing to-day at 56c afloat for Canal; 50@54c in store for No. 1; 47@48c for No. 2; and 45@46c for Rejected.

The speculative demand for Oats noted in our last weekly review, continued up to the close of last week, prices advancing to 40c ₱ bushel. Since then, however, the market has been rather dull, at a decline of 2@4c. The sales to-day were very limited at 35@36c in store.

During the week we have received at this port a cargo of Oats from Milwaukee—bought there at 32½ c. i. f. o. b., and brought here on 1½c freight. They are to reshipped here and sent to St. Louis. Before this cargo arrived, we had shipped 9,000 bushels oats to that port by the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

There has been an active demand for Rye and Barley—the former of which has advanced to 55c at depot. Barley is steady at 33@38c.

The market for Highwines during the week has been quiet but firm, at 20@21c.

THE CROPS.

THE "RUST" IN THE OATS CROP.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Evening News.

ATHENS, Sangamon County, Illinois.

Having noticed much in regard to the crops of other States, but little in regard to our own, I begin to think it necessary for us people to hear from old Sangamon. Well, our harvest is over, and a poor one it was. Much wheat is cut and housed, not being ready for harvesting, and that which is cut and shocked is nearly half spoiled by the recent heavy rains, which caused it to sprout badly. The wheat throughout the county is scarcely a half crop, even if it were of good quality, but it is very inferior; it is hard to find a good article. I have seen but few samples yet that would pass as good, and none prime. I think there will be but little merchantable wheat in this county. Our oats crop is an entire failure, and but few believe otherwise. I would mention here that farmers should be careful in feeding their oats in the straw, as it has killed a great many cattle in this neighborhood; it is supposed that it is the rust which affects them so. Our corn looks fair, considering the time it was planted, and with favorable weather and a late fall, will yield a fair quantity, though there is not half the corn planted as last year.

Yours, &c., S.

Receipts of Breadstuffs, &c.—July 26,

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.	Clyde bu.	Rye bu.
By R. & M. Rail.	70	4,350	2,000	3,500			
By R. & C. Rail.	4,137	2,100	27	50	15		200
By Mich. Central		1,000					
By Mich. Southern		1,000				164	111
By Illinois Central	1,878	1,000	1,000				
By Canal							
Total	4,285	9,450	3,027	3,550	15	164	311

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—JULY 25.

To Buffalo	900	32,000	20,000	200	164	
To Ogdensburg		14,000				
To Oswego	2,000		17,000			
To Other Ports	1,200					
Total	4,100	46,000	37,000	200	164	

Total for the season	1,373,241	1,945,000	1,300,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Same time last year	1,327,241	1,945	1,300,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

IMPORTS AT CHICAGO.

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 26.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.	Rye bu.
Ill. & M. Canal	1,327	7,000	20,000	20,000	4,000	200
Chi. & Mil. R. R.	1,878	1,000	1,000			
Chi. & Rock Island R. R.	1,137	2,450	6,027	3,550	15	111
Galena & Chicago U. R. R.	70	4,350	2,000	3,500		200
Chi. & Mich. Lake Shore R. R.		1,000				
Chi. & Mich. Southern R. R.		1,000			164	
Michigan Central R. R.		1,000				
Total	4,412	16,800	29,027	27,050	183	311

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE AND RAIL FROM JULY 19 TO JULY 26.

To Buffalo	900	32,000	20,000	200	164	
To Ogdensburg		14,000				
To Oswego	2,000		17,000			
To Other Ports	1,200					
Total	4,100	46,000	37,000	200	164	

Total for the season	1,373,241	1,945,000	1,300,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Same time last year	1,327,241	1,945	1,300,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

Specification of Grain Shipped, July 26.

From Ontario	16,000 bu. No. 2 spr. wheat.
From Oswego	17,000 bu. corn.
From Ogdensburg	14,000 bu. No. 2 spring wheat.
From Buffalo	900 bbls. flour.
From R. & M. Rail.	70 bbls. flour.
From R. & C. Rail.	4,137 bbls. flour.
From Chi. & Mil. R. R.	1,878 bbls. flour.
From Chi. & Rock Island R. R.	1,137 bbls. flour.
From Galena & Chicago U. R. R.	70 bbls. flour.
From Chi. & Mich. Lake Shore R. R.	1,000 bu. No. 2 spring wheat.
From Chi. & Mich. Southern R. R.	1,000 bu. No. 2 spring wheat.
From Michigan Central R. R.	1,000 bu. No. 2 spring wheat.
From Illinois Central	1,000 bu. corn.
From Canal	2,000 bu. corn.
From Canal	1,000 bu. rye.
From Canal	200 bu. barley.

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE IN CHICAGO.

The following table shows the amount of Flour and Grain in store, on Saturday last, July 25 compared with the amounts stored on the same date in 1856:

	July 26, 1856.	July 25, 1857.
Flour, bbls.	2,010	1,000
Wheat, bu.	20,000	20,000
Corn, bu.	259,000	600,000
Oats, bu.	1,000	1,000
Rye, bu.	2,000	2,000
Barley, bu.	6,000	10,000

Flour and Grain in Store in Liverpool.

The following table shows the amount of Fl ur and Grain in store, on Saturday last, July 25 compared with the amounts stored on the same date for three years past:

	Wheat.	Flour.	Corn.	Barley.
	bbls.	bbls.	bush.	bush.
June 24, 1854	70,000	20,000	127,000	10,000
" 23, 1855	72,000	13,000	107,000	10,000
" 21, 1856	72,000	13,000	107,000	10,000
July 25, 1857	72,000	13,000	107,000	10,000

* Including chiefly (Chicago and Milwaukee, 1 & 2 and 3 spring wheat is termed New orleans white, suitable for feeding purposes.

Receipts and Shipments at Milwaukee.

	RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.
	Last week.	Prev'us week.	Last week.	Prev'us week.
Flour, bbls.	2,000	1,000	1,500	1,000
Wheat, bu.	12,000	6,000	7,000	6,000
Corn, bu.	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Oats, bu.	4,000	2,000	3,000	2,000
Barley, bu.	4,000	2,000	3,000	2,000

Receipts and Shipments of Flour and Grain at New York.

[From Cutting's Grain Circular, 26th.]

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 25TH.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Rye, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.	Malt, bu.
By Canal and River	31,000	48,000	.....	43,000	22,000	.....	.....
By Sound	2,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sort. ce	11,000	8,000	1,000	15,000	.....	.....	.....
Total	45,000	58,000	2,000	58,000	22,000	.....	.....

EXPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED 25 JULY 1857.

Flour, bbls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,000	.....	.....
Wheat, bu.	.....	.....	.....	.....	162,000	.....	.....
Corn, bu.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....

Imports of Breadstuffs at Buffalo third week of July.

Flour, bbls.	32,500	Oats, bu.	.....	.....	300,944
Wheat, bu.	60,000	Barley, bu.	.....	.....	10,130
Corn.	400,000				

Receipts at Tidewater.

[From the Albany Evening Journal, 24th.]

The rec ipts at this water of flour, wheat, corn and barley for the third week in July, for 1857 and 1856, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1857	35,150	797,500	1,000	2,000
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Increase	6,650	Dec.	109,000	Inc. 1,000
Decrease	18,850	Inc.	682,500	Dec. 500

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Increase	446,273	2,042,939	30,442	343,9 0

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Canal ports	1856.	1857.	1854.	Ap. 12th 1854.
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Oats	1,327,241	1,945,000	1,300,000	1,000,000
Pork, bbls.	1,327,241	1,945,000	1,300,000	1,000,000
Beef, bbls.	1,327,241	1,945,000	1,300,000	1,000,000
Lard	1,327,241	1,945,000	1,300,000	1,000,000
Butter	1,327,241	1,945,000	1,300,000	1,000,000
Cheese	1,327,241	1,945,000	1,300,000	1,000,000

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO WHOLESALE MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 27, 1858.

FREIGHTS—Vessel freights throughout the past week have been dull and lower. The charters made have been as follows:—On the 21st:—Prop. Fountain City, corn to Buffalo at 4½c; on the 22d:—P. prop. Cuyahoga, wheat and corn to Buffalo at 4½c; schr. Arab, wheat to Oswego at 5c; schr. Toledo, wheat to Buffalo at 4½c; schr. Maumee, wheat to Buffalo at 3½c; schrs. Dauntless and Metropolis, corn to Buffalo at 3½c; schrs. C. B. Iron man, wheat to Buffalo at 3½c; schrs. Montana and Topaz, corn to Buffalo at 4c; schr. Timothy Baker, corn to Oswego at 6c; on the 23d:—P. prop. Cuyahoga, wheat and corn to Buffalo at 4½c; schr. Arab, wheat to Oswego at 5c; schr. Toledo, wheat to Buffalo at 4½c; schrs. Montana, wheat to Buffalo at 3½c; schrs. Dauntless and Metropolis, corn to Buffalo at 3½c; schrs. C. B. Iron man, wheat to Buffalo at 3½c; schrs. Montana and Topaz, corn to Buffalo at 4c; schr. Timothy Baker, corn to Oswego at 6c; on the 24th:—Schr. Tartar, corn to Buffalo at 3c; and schr. Wilson, wheat to Oswego at 5c. On the 25th:—The following charters were made:—Schr. Rio tranda, on yard to take corn to Ogdensburgh at 5c; barks W. H. Wind, and Sonora, corn to Buffalo at 3c; propeller Ottawa, wheat to Buffalo at 4c.

To-day the following charters were made:—Schr. Interna tional, corn to Oswego at 6c; schrs Tornado corn to Kingston at 6c; schr Rainbow, corn to Buffalo at 3½c; steamer No. 2, wheat to Buffalo at 4c. On the 26th:—Propeller Hydraulic, wheat to Buffalo at 4c; schr. Tartar, corn to Buffalo at 3c; and schr. Wilson, wheat to Oswego at 5c. On the 27th:—The following charters were made:—Schr. Rio tranda, on yard to take corn to Ogdensburgh at 5c; barks W. H. Wind, and Sonora, corn to Buffalo at 3c; propeller Ottawa, wheat to Buffalo at 4c.

To-day the following charters were made:—Schr Interna tional, corn to Oswego at 6c; schrs Tornado corn to Kingston at 6c; schr Rainbow, corn to Buffalo at 3½c; steamer No. 2, wheat to Buffalo at 4c. On the 28th:—The following charters were made:—Schr Interna tional, corn to Oswego at 6c; schrs Tornado corn to Kingston at 6c; schr Rainbow, corn to Buffalo at 3½c; steamer No. 2, wheat to Buffalo at 4c; schr. Tartar, corn to Buffalo at 3c; and schr. Wilson, wheat to Oswego at 5c. On the 29th:—The following charters were made:—Schr Interna tional, corn to Oswego at 6c; schrs Tornado corn to Kingston at 6c; schr Rainbow, corn to Buffalo at 3½c; steamer No. 2, wheat to Buffalo at 4c; schr. Tartar, corn to Buffalo at 3c; and schr. Wilson, wheat to Oswego at 5c. On the 30th:—The following charters were made:—Schr Interna tional, corn to Oswego at 6c; schrs Tornado corn to Kingston at 6c; schr Rainbow, corn to Buffalo at 3½c; steamer No. 2, wheat to Buffalo at 4c; schr. Tartar, corn to Buffalo at 3c; and schr. Wilson, wheat to Oswego at 5c. On the 31st:—The following charters were made:—Schr Interna tional, corn to Oswego at 6c; schrs Tornado corn to Kingston at 6c; schr Rainbow, corn to Buffalo at 3½c; steamer No. 2, wheat to Buffalo at 4c; schr. Tartar, corn to Buffalo at 3c; and schr. Wilson, wheat to Oswego at 5c. On the 1st:—The following charters were made:—Schr Interna tional, corn to Oswego at 6c; schrs Tornado corn to Kingston at 6c; schr Rainbow, corn to Buffalo at 3½c; steamer No. 2, wheat to Buffalo at 4c; schr. Tartar, corn to Buffalo at 3c; and schr. Wilson, wheat to Oswego at 5c. On the 2d:—The following charters were made:—Schr Interna tional, corn to Oswego at 6c; schrs Tornado corn to Kingston at 6c; schr Rainbow, corn to Buffalo at 3½c; steamer No. 2, wheat to Buffalo at 4c; schr. Tartar, corn to Buffalo at 3c; and schr. Wilson, wheat to Oswego at 5c. On the 3d:—The following charters were made:—Schr Interna tional, corn to Oswego at 6c; schrs Tornado corn to Kingston at 6c; schr Rainbow, corn to Buffalo at 3½c; steamer No. 2, wheat to Buffalo at 4c; schr. Tartar, corn to Buffalo at 3c; and schr. Wilson, wheat to Oswego at 5c. On the 4th:—The following charters were made:—Schr Interna tional, corn to Oswego at 6c; schrs Tornado corn to Kingston at 6c; schr Rainbow, corn to Buffalo at 3½c; steamer No. 2, wheat to Buffalo at 4c; schr. Tartar, corn to Buffalo at 3c; and schr. Wilson, wheat to Oswego at 5c. On the 5th:—The following charters were made:—Schr Interna tional, corn to Oswego at 6c; schrs Tornado corn to Kingston at 6c; schr Rainbow, corn to Buffalo at 3½c; steamer No. 2, wheat to Buffalo at 4c; schr. Tartar, corn to Buffalo at 3c; and schr. Wilson, wheat to Oswego at 5c. On the 6th:—The following charters were made:—Schr Interna tional, corn to Oswego at 6c; schrs Tornado corn to Kingston at 6c; schr Rainbow, corn to Buffalo at 3½c; steamer No. 2, wheat to Buffalo at 4c; schr. Tartar, corn to Buffalo at 3c; and schr. Wilson, wheat to Oswego at 5c. On the 7th:—The following charters were made:—Schr Interna tional, corn to Oswego at 6c; schrs Tornado corn to Kingston at 6c; schr Rainbow, corn to Buffalo at 3½c; steamer No. 2, wheat to Buffalo at 4c; schr. Tartar, corn to Buffalo at 3c; and schr. Wilson, wheat to Oswego at 5c. On the 8th:—The following charters were made:—Schr Interna tional, corn to Oswego at 6c; schrs Tornado corn to Kingston at 6c; schr Rainbow, corn to Buffalo at 3½c; steamer No. 2, wheat to Buffalo at 4c; schr. Tartar, corn to Buffalo at 3c; and schr. Wilson, wheat to Oswego at 5c. On the 9th:—The following charters were made:—Schr Interna tional, corn to Oswego at 6c; schrs Tornado corn to Kingston at 6c; schr Rainbow, corn to Buffalo at 3½c; steamer No. 2, wheat to Buffalo at 4c; schr. Tartar, corn to Buffalo at 3c; and schr. Wilson, wheat to Oswego at 5c. On the 10th:—The following charters were made:—Schr Interna tional, corn to Oswego at 6c; schrs Tornado corn to Kingston at 6c; schr Rainbow, corn to Buffalo at 3½c; steamer No. 2, wheat to Buffalo at 4c; schr. Tartar, corn to Buffalo at 3c; and schr. Wilson, wheat to Oswego at 5c. On the 11th:—The following charters were made:—Schr Interna tional